IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS WACO DIVISION	
THE TRUSTEES OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY,) Case No. 6:21-CV-727-ADA-DTG
Plaintiff,	**VIA ZOOM TELECONFERENCE**
V.)
STMICROELECTRONICS, INC., et al.,)))
Defendants.)) Tuesday, December 6, 2022
) 1:30 P.M.

TRANSCRIPT OF DISCOVERY HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE DEREK T. GILLILAND UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES ON NEXT PAGE.

Deputy Clerk: Melissa Copp

U.S. District Court

800 Franklin Avenue, #140

Waco, Texas 76701

Transcription Service By: Dipti Patel, CET-997

Liberty Transcripts 7306 Danwood Drive Austin, Texas 78759

(847) 848-4907

www.libertytranscripts.com

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.

APPEARANCES VIA ZOOM TELECONFERENCE:

For the Plaintiff: The Shore Firm

BY: MICHAEL W. SHORE, ESQUIRE HALIMA SHUKRI NDAI, ESQUIRE

2

Bank of America Plaza

901 Main Street, Suite 3300

Dallas, Texas 75202

For Purdue University: Susman Godfrey L.L.P.

BY: ABBEY MCNAUGHTON, ESQUIRE 1000 Louisiana Street, Suite 5100

Houston, Texas 77002

For the Defendants: Holland & Knight, LLP

BY: BRUCE S. SOSTEK, ESQUIRE

One Arts Plaza 1722 Routh Street

Suite 1500

Dallas, Texas 75201

Ciccarelli Law Firm

BY: MASSIMO CICCARELLI, ESQUIRE 750 North Street Paul Street

Suite 200

Dallas, Texas 75201

For X-Fab: Bracewell LLP

BY: MIKE CHIBIB, ESQUIRE

111 Congress Avenue, Suite 2300

Austin, Texas 78701

Choate, Hall & Stewart LLP
BY: MICHAEL MUNOZ, ESQUIRE
JILLIAN GATELY, ESQUIRE

Two International Place Boston, Massachusetts 02110

3 INDEX PAGE Case called 4 Court's Rulings on Discovery Dispute 20 Taken Under Advisement End of Proceedings 22 Certificate of Transcriber 22 <u>Direct</u> <u>Cross</u> <u>Redirect</u> <u>Recross</u> <u>WITNESSES</u> FOR THE GOVERNMENT: (None) FOR THE DEFENDANT: (None) EXHIBITS: ID EVD FOR THE GOVERNMENT: (None) FOR THE DEFENDANT: (None)

4 1 Waco, Texas - Tuesday, December 6, 2022 (1:30 p.m.)2 PROCEEDINGS 3 ---000---4 THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon, everybody. 5 We're here for a discovery dispute. And I'm going to start by asking Ms. Copp to call the case, please. 6 7 THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor. 8 Calling Case Number WA:21-CV-727, styled The Trustees 9 of Purdue University vs. STMicroelectronics, Inc., et al., called 10 for a discovery hearing. 11 THE COURT: And could I get announcements starting with 12 the plaintiff? 13 MR. SHORE: Yes, Your Honor. Good afternoon. 14 Michael Shore, and with me today are Abbey McNaughton from the 15 Susman Godfrey firm representing Purdue University. 16 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Shore, Ms. McNaughton. 17 And for defendant? 18 MR. CHIBIB: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Mike Chibib 19 at Bracewell on behalf of third-party subpoena recipient X-Fab. With me are Michael Munoz and Jill Gately of the Choate Hall firm 20 21 also for X-Fab. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Very good. Good to see you, Mr. 23 Chibib. 24 And then for -- do we have somebody on for STMicro? 25 MR. CICCARELLI: Yes, Your Honor. On behalf of STMicro

WWW.LIBERTYTRANSCRIPTS.COM

is Max Ciccareli and Bruce Sostek.

2.2

2.3

THE COURT: All right. Very good. Good to see you,
Mr. Sostek and Mr. Ciccarelli.

All right. So we've got the subpoena from Purdue to X-Fab that looks like it's issued out of the Northern District of Texas. So I'm kind of inclined to just direct the parties to address it with the Court in the Northern District, but I'm happy to hear argument on it real quick.

So with that in mind, Mr. Shore, I don't know if you're going to be addressing it or if Ms. McNaughton or who wants to address the subpoena to X-Fab?

MR. SHORE: I'll address it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHORE: First of all, it requires a little bit of background explanation. One of the past licensees of Purdue University for the patent at issue in this case, the '633 patent, was a license to GE Global Research. That license also allowed other GE entities acting through GE Global Research to enjoy the benefits of the license.

That particular license does not include "have made" rights. It does not include foundry rights. It is a research and development license. And the key to that is only \$75,000 was paid by GE for two reasons. One, it's a research and development license and, number two, there's 120 years of commercial cooperation between GE and Purdue which Purdue takes into

consideration when it grants a license to somebody, especially one for research and development purposes only, which is what this was.

2.2

Now GE in discovery during a deposition admitted to multiple violations of that research and development license. They admitted that they were having products made by a third party in violation of the license because the license does not include "have made" rights or foundry rights. And they identified that party is X-Fab.

They also admitted to violating the marking provision of the license. They admitted to violating -- not paying the payments for maintenance fees and maintaining the license under the patent. They admitted to several violations of the license.

Now why does that lead us to X-Fab? Well, in the middle of that deposition, of course, it was obstructed, questions were refused to answer. There's a whole other proceeding on the GE deposition about how they ultimately just got up and walked out because they refused to answer any questions about the X-Fab relationship, about what was going on at X-Fab, et cetera.

Why is that important? Well, GE knows that now GE is breaking up into three pieces. There's going to be a GE Aerospace, there's going to be a GE Energy, and then there's going to be a GE Healthcare. The research and development license to GE Global Research is non-transferrable and not

assignable.

2.2

So that means that GE Aerospace who is selling products covered by the patent, and which they pretty much admitted are covered by the patent, will need a license upon the breakup of GE this year or early 2023. So GE has every incentive to align itself with ST to try to claim that that \$75,000 was not a research and development license, that that was some sort of a commercial license even though GE had no ability, none, to make the parts independent of using a foundry or a third party.

So it is going to be a huge issue in the case, and ST has already made it a huge issue in the case that they want to tout this \$75,000 license as a license that is commercial and that is a market setter license for the technology. GE Aerospace and GE have a similar motivation to also show that this is a commercial license and not a research and development license despite the fact that the license literally says that it's limited to actions taken through GE Global Research.

We learned in the GE deposition that GE only has one four-inch wafer fab which is completely uneconomical for commercial use. They use that same four-inch fab to do all of their research and development on all types of semiconductor products. So it's never been a commercial fab, and it is incapable of being a commercial fab.

So what we have to do to rebut the arguments by ST and its ally, GE, that the license is a commercial license is we have

to establish that GE never had the capacity to make silicon carbide MOSFETs independent of using an outside third-party foundry or an outside third-party manufacturing supplier.

2.2

2.3

For example, GE does not own implantation devices that would allow it to implant into silicon carbide. They have never possessed that equipment. In a subsequent deposition that was taken a couple of weeks ago, we had deposed a former employee of GE and he said that they were sending out -- even years before the license, they had to send out wafers to third parties for certain steps in the process because they did not have the capability to do it.

So why is this X-Fab deposition and documents important? Well, first of all, GE has refused to provide any documents, and there's a separate motion to compel on that. So X-Fab's argument that we should get these documents from GE is on its face refuted by GE's refusal to provide any documents. ST has supported GE's refusal to provide any documents, and there is a motion pending before the Court on that issue.

GE has also refused to continue the deposition to answer the questions that need to be answered related to the GE X-Fab relationship to prove that GE never had the capacity to build products, certainly not on a commercial basis. In fact, they didn't even have the ability to produce prototypes.

So what do we want from X-Fab and why is that important? This is a \$5-billion case. Between the past sales

and the future projected sales, and this is public information that you can get from analyst calls and other things, ST has sold and expects to sell during the life of the patent \$5 billion worth of products.

2.2

The established licensing rate is 3-1/2 percent, and there will be by the time we get to trial multiple licensees at that rate. So they're going to stand up at trial and they're going to say, but wait a minute, there's a \$75,000 license and that's a commercial license and that's what you should really consider, not all of these other licenses at 3-1/2 percent.

So what we have to do is we have to show that the circumstances indicate, as a matter of fact, the only thing the circumstances indicate is that it's a research and development license. So what we need to do is we need to show the communications, all communications between X-Fab and GE showing that GE needed X-Fab to make these parts because it could not make them itself.

We need all those communications between X-Fab and GE to show when they started the process with GE and how GE had no ability to make these parts internally, at least not from beginning to end. We need to see from the X-Fab agreements with GE that GE intended to use X-Fab long term and has reserved capacity at X-Fab to make these parts, again showing that they were never going to be made in GE and that GE didn't have the capability to make them.

Now this is not a broad -- there's no evidence, no declaration, nothing that this is unduly burdensome, overly broad. So in the Fifth Circuit, that ends it. If you don't put on evidence of burden, if you don't put on evidence of expense, you cannot argue that. Those objections are waived. There's no evidence.

2.2

Even if they -- and this only covers one product, silicon carbide MOSFETs. And we agreed if they would give us the documents, to limit it to one customer, GE. And they refused, and so I thought it was kind of amusing that they said, oh, well, cut off all their discovery because they didn't agree because they want more than just GE when we made that offer and they refused it.

The reason why other companies are important, and if we're going to be there taking the deposition anyway on GE and if we're going to get the documents on GE, the other companies are important for validity. Long-felt need. The market, how the market has expanded, how there's a huge demand for silicon carbide capacity. As a matter of fact, X-Fab also makes products for another licensee of Purdue, SemiQ. We believe they also make products for other companies, again, their capacity limited.

They're one of the few fabs in the world who could actually make these parts. And they are under demand and they are able to increase prices and other things related to this.

And all of that shows long-felt need and other validity concerns,

market acceptance, et cetera.

2.2

So we're willing to limit it to GE, GE material and that was the original focus. But we do believe that if we're going to be there taking their deposition anyway and, again, we're only talking about one product, silicon carbide MOSFETs. And we think that who else they may be making it for is also relevant and discoverable on validity concerns or for validity reasons.

But the primary reason, a critically important reason to my client is we need to be able to show that GE did not, never had, never thought they had, never expected to have a commercial license for \$75,000 because they had zero ability to make a commercial product in their four-inch fab and they were completely dependent upon X-Fab to do it.

So this is not a minor issue. It is a major issue. It is probably the issue that ST wants to try to use to tell the jury that this technology is not worth very much. And if ST's going to try to make the argument that this technology is only worth \$75,000, Purdue must be able to go down the two paths that show that that is incorrect. It is incorrect factually, and it's incorrect technologically. And as far as the license terms, it's incorrect legally.

So that's our position. This is -- you know, third parties in the federal court system, we have subpoenas for third parties. They don't just get to ignore subpoenas. They don't

get to just say we don't want to play in the legal system. If witnesses can just refuse to participate in the legal system, then we don't have a legal system anymore and what we have is an arbitration system where you don't get the evidence you need to put on your case even whereas here everyone agrees it's important.

2.2

This is the first discovery hearing Bruce Sostek has attended in this entire case. Why do you think he's here?

Because this is a critical, critical issue. It's a critical issue for my client. It's a critical issue for ST. And at the end of the day, all the facts need to be on the table. We can argue about what they mean, but all the facts should be on the table so that each side has a fair opportunity before the jury to make their case. And that is what this is about.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you, Mr. Shore, I mean the place of compliance for the subpoenas is the Northern District of Texas. And the way I see Rule 45, any issues doing or concerning the subpoenas should be first taken up in that district. How does it get to me? Why shouldn't it just be sent to the Northern District to resolve?

MR. SHORE: Well, Your Honor, I think the parties had agreed to put it in front of this Court because the Northern District of Texas is going to transfer it down here anyway most likely. And so if the other side refuses to agree to this process, they agree -- they filled out their side of the chart.

Now it's all done.

2.2

If they want us to go and waste several weeks going to the Northern District of Texas and waste more of their client's money to do that, I suppose they can make that argument. But I imagine just like the other cases was referred to this Court, I believe it was from Colorado or some other place that sent the other dispute here, this one's going to be here, too, most likely.

So I thought that the parties had kind of agreed to short-circuit that process and abide by whatever ruling comes out of this Court.

THE COURT: Okay.

All right. Let me -- I guess, Mr. Chibib, will you be responding for X-Fab?

MR. CHIBIB: Yes, Your Honor. I will. Thank you.

I mean, first of all, Your Honor, clearly, we object to the subpoena that it is entirely overburdensome, overbroad, and it's completely duplicative with the requests that Purdue has made to GE. I want to lay that out first. But I think it's important for us to set the scene a little bit, keeping in mind Mr. Shore's comments that they want to prove that GE did not have certain capabilities.

First of all, my client, X-Fab, is not a party to this case. My client's products are not implicated in this case whatsoever. None of the defendants, the ST entities, buy

products from us. We are completely outside of this lawsuit.

2.2

GE is not a party to this case. So what we're talking about here is a third-party subpoena to get documents from another third party. This is how removed from this case X-Fab is. And then you tack on the notion that what Purdue is trying to obtain and the types of documents they're trying to obtain all relate to a contract that Purdue has with GE, right, a contract that they're trying to interpret.

And, Your Honor, I mean I don't need to tell you, that's your job to completely interpret a contract within the four corners of that document. I don't see how X-Fab's documents not only how they're relevant to the interpretation of that document but how they're not completely duplicative with the identical documents that they're seeking from GE.

You had mentioned, Your Honor, the Northern District, and I wanted to just interject. We are fine with Your Honor punting this to the Northern District. We do think, though, that after hearing our position that Your Honor will be able to quash the subpoena and remove any production obligation on behalf of X-Fab.

So let's again, let's talk about where we are. Purdue has subpoenaed GE. Purdue has already taken a deposition of GE regarding these identical issues. They weren't happy with what they got in the deposition. They filed a motion with Your Honor where they briefed a motion to compel discovery from GE. GE has

responded to that. ST has even responded to that. So three different parties have briefed this up and teed it up for Your Honor.

2.2

We think that X-Fab again is so far removed that all those issues can be resolved by Your Honor by addressing the GE motion itself. If Your Honor orders production from GE, great.

X-Fab doesn't need to do anything. If Your Honor says the production from GE is not appropriate, great. The discovery from X-Fab is similarly not appropriate.

So we feel like this is completely unnecessary and that we are being dragged in to a dispute that Purdue has with GE.

And I'll also note as Mr. Shore explained at the very beginning of his presentation, it sounds like they have breach of contract claims against GE. But keep in mind, they don't have a case against GE.

So, again, they could bring GE in as a party to whatever lawsuit they want to bring relating to that agreement and get all the documents that they want from that party, again, keeping X-Fab out of this because, under Rule 26, they're asking us for an insane amount of documents that would take months of man hours to gather and produce. And we think, Your Honor, again, there is no reason to go to plan C and get documents from X-Fab when they have plan A against GE and plan B against GE in a separate lawsuit.

So that's where we stand on it, Your Honor. I'm happy

to talk about any other issues. And also know that X-Fab has third-party confidentiality obligations to GE. So even if we had to produce documents, we would still have to get permission from GE to produce those documents. So it just seems incredibly wasteful of your time and our time in order to address this.

THE COURT: Okay. And to make sure I follow, the contract that sort of caused all this to come about is a contract between plaintiff Purdue and GE, and then GE and X-Fab have further relationship that's related to that contract?

MR. CHIBIB: We don't have anything that's related to that contract, Your Honor. There's nothing -- I mean we definitely -- they're a customer of ours. GE is a customer of X-Fab, but that's separate and apart from any agreement that they have with Purdue.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay.

Thank you, Mr. Chibib.

2.2

I'm going to give you just a little bit longer, Mr. Shore, but go ahead and respond. It really does sound like X-Fab is getting extremely tangential to the real crux of the case. So I'll give you just a couple of more minutes to convince me otherwise.

You're on mute.

MR. SHORE: They're not tangential at all.

Purdue did not subpoena GE. ST subpoenaed GE. Purdue did a cross-notice asking for the same documents that were called

for in the ST subpoena, and what ended up happening is ST and GE got together collusively, collusively and ST told GE I guess after they were told that maybe these documents won't be good for you, ST and GE decided they weren't going to make anybody produce any documents.

2.2

So GE just did not produce a single document, did not object to anything in the subpoena or in the cross-subpoena. They just didn't produce the document. Then when we got to the deposition, GE refused to answer questions about X-Fab. Just refused to answer them, not based on privilege, just instructed the witness not to answer in violation of the rules because GE and ST are colluding to try to turn a research and development license into a commercial license because ST is infringing and GE is infringing and GE Aerospace needs a license.

So they had a common interest in denigrating the IP and in trying to show that the IP can be licensed cheaply. The way that we can refute that and the only way that we can refute that is to show that that license was not a commercial license but a research and development license.

How do you prove that? You prove that by showing that GE had to go to X-Fab to build the products. They had no ability internally to build them themselves. That refutes any claim that it was a commercial license. That kills it. So that is why we need the documents from X-Fab. These documents go back about seven years.

So there is no guarantee that what GE has is going to be the same as what X-Fab has. There is -- he just said that it would take months of man hours. That is completely nonsense.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you, Mr. Shore, where does discovery stand with regard to GE?

2.2

MR. SHORE: They're refusing. They're just flat out refusing to provide any documents, not a single document.

They're flat out refusing that they walked out of the deposition, they instructed the witness not to answer any questions about X-Fab despite there being no privilege or any other limitation involved.

And so, again, we offered to limit the subpoena topics to documents exchanged between X-Fab and GE, okay. That's one customer, one product. It could be retrieved in a day. There is no evidence, none, about burden. There is no evidence in the record.

THE COURT: As far as GE goes, is there pending -- I was trying to skim the docket here. There's a pending motion to compel against GE and a motion to quash. Is that still pending before the Court?

MR. SHORE: It's been fully briefed, and I don't believe it's been set for hearing.

MR. CHIBIB: It's Docket Item 163, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.

MR. SHORE: But it's been fully briefed for a while.

WWW.LIBERTYTRANSCRIPTS.COM

And for whatever reason, I don't think that a hearing has been set.

THE COURT: Okay.

2.2

MR. SHORE: But even if a hearing was set, it still doesn't change the dynamic that we have a legitimate need for the evidence and a \$5-billion lawsuit for documents related to this license or documents related to the relationship between X-Fab and GE. There is no evidence from X-Fab of any burden, none, zero. No declaration, nothing. It's one customer, one product.

And there is no reason that I can see why a third party can just say we refuse to participate because -- they're not saying the information we're seeking is not relevant. It is clearly relevant. I've explained why it's relevant. They're just saying they don't want to participate in it because they're a third party. If that's how it works, then throw Rule 45 out the window.

THE COURT: All right. I am going to go off the record just briefly.

(Off the record from 1:54 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.)

THE COURT: We're back on the record.

One thing I wanted to get a clarification on, Mr.

Chibib, is X-Fab consenting I guess to this Court determining the subpoena for all purposes or is there some qualification to that?

MR. CHIBIB: No qualification, Your Honor. We're happy with you deciding.

THE COURT: Okay. So what I'm going to do is that it looks like X-Fab as well as looking back at the docket some of these other third parties are sort of dominoes that are in line after the GE domino needs to be sorted out. And I see that that's been fully briefed.

2.2

So what I'm going to do at least as far as X-Fab goes today I'm going to take this under advisement. We're going to move the GE briefing to the top of the pile. It would seem like we'd be taking things, I'd be taking things out of order to rule that X-Fab has to produce documents now before we've fully evaluated and ruled on the GE subpoena and the GE motion to compel.

So that's what I'm going to do for today is take this under advisement. We'll get a -- we'll look at the GE documents. We'll see about whether Judge Albright refers that to me for a decision or keeps it, but we'll get that decided quickly and then this and the other third party ones will kind of domino after that.

I know we've checked. I think fact discovery runs in February, so we'll get an answer on this as quick as we possibly can. I won't go quite so far as to say this week, but we'll do it as fast as possible so we'll have it out in time to make use of it before that fact discovery cutoff.

But I don't think it's prudent to require X-Fab to produce documents before we've decide what GE is going to be

required to do since they are the vehicle by which X-Fab finds itself before the Court.

So with that, we'll take it under advisement. And I was really happy to see Mr. Sostek. I thought he was here just because he hadn't seen the Court in a while and I hadn't seen him in a while.

MR. SOSTEK: Your Honor, I was here because I thought
Mr. Ciccarelli was in a time zone that might not have permitted
him to attend, but you got both of us instead. But it's great to
see you --

THE COURT: I know. It's a great day. Great day.

MR. SOSTEK: Thank you.

2.2

THE COURT: Well, it was great to see you, Mr. Sostek.

Okay. So is there anything else? Mr. Shore, you're in the middle of my screen so I'll start with you. Anything else that we need to take up today for Purdue?

MR. SHORE: No, I think the Court's sequencing is exactly what should be done. And, frankly, when we had this dispute with X-Fab, we were kind of hoping that these would be combined with the GE for one hearing. That was sort of our hope, and then we could figure out who is going to give up the information. But somebody needs to give it up.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I understand. And part of it is I think having this hearing helped identify for the Court how all these pieces fit together in a way that makes it easier for

22 us to address. 1 2 So is there anything else, let me ask Mr. Chibib, 3 anything else to take up for X-Fab? 4 MR. CHIBIB: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Chibib. 5 Mr. Sostek, anything for STMicro? 6 7 MR. SOSTEK: Thank you. Nothing more for today. appreciate it. 8 THE COURT: All right. I appreciate everybody's 9 10 attendance, and y'all have a great day. 11 MR. SOSTEK: Take care. THE COURT: We'll be adjourned. 12 13 (Proceedings adjourned at 2:03 p.m.) ---000---14 15 CERTIFICATE 16 I, DIPTI PATEL, court approved transcriber, certify that the 17 foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic 18 sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. 19 Dipti Patel 20 21 22 DIPTI PATEL, CET-997 23 LIBERTY TRANSCRIPTS Date: December 13, 2022 24 25